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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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THE HERALD CORPS OF EUROPEAN WAR
CORRESPONDENTS.

We have special correspondents moving with each division of the opposing forces of France and Prussia, and news agencies in the principal capitals—London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Vienna and Florence—so that nothing of an important news character escapes our vigilant representatives.

Our news agencies in the principal cities of Europe, and our system of travelling correspondents, have been long established, a fact the readers of the HERALD have no doubt long since become familiar with, and as our letters from all parts of the Eastern Hemisphere for years past have fully proven.

We do not pretend that our comments upon the war, or that our opinions upon the probable success of either belligerent in contemplated movements come by the cable. Our only aim is to give to the public the fullest, the most reliable, and the most authentic record of facts as they occur in the grand operations of the contending armies.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 26th St.—*URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.*
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—*OPERA HOUSE—LITTLE FAULT.*
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 251 St. between 5th and 6th ays.—*RIP VAN WINKLE.*
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—*THE DRAMA OF TRUE AS STEEL.*
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner 26th St.—*Performances every afternoon and evening.*
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—*FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.*
MRS. F. R. CONYAN'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—*BEVANT'S MINSTRELS.*
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 391 Bowery—*VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—COMIC VOCALISTS, &c.*
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—*COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ARTS, &c.*
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 565 Broadway—*NEGRO MINSTRELS, FARRIS, BURLINGAME, &c.*
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 503 Broadway—*LE PETIT FAUT—THE ONLY LEON.*
TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third ave.—*GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.*
LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, 87 and 89 Broadway—*EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.*
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway—*SCIENCE AND ART.*
DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway—*SCIENCE AND ART.*

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, September 1, 1870.

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ABSURD REPORTS AND REMOIRS IN PARIS are abundant, but the absurdities of these absurdities is the report circulated in Paris yesterday that a number of privateers, destined to prey upon French commerce, have been fitted out by Germans in several of the ports of the United States. Why not make it a fleet of iron-clads? It would serve as well for a Parisian sensation.

INFORMATION WANTED.—From the families, if any, not visited by the census takers of any of the elections districts of this city reported completed in the census enumeration. (See last Monday's HERALD.) We want to know, on behalf of this community, whether our census takers have or have not been negligent in their duty, and if negligent, we desire some specifications that will bring these men to judgment.

CANADIAN RETALIATION.—The oppressive measures which the New Dominion government has taken to revenge itself on the United States for the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty have assumed such a shape that it is probable Secretary Fish will institute negotiations to have them abrogated altogether. It appears that, besides forbidding Americans from fishing in Canadian waters, they also forbid American vessels engaged in the fishing business from entering the Canadian ports in the fishing grounds. Like all Canadian attempts at retaliation, however, this one redounds on the Bluesoes almost as severely as on the Yankees. Business in Prince Edward Island is languishing in consequence, and the people are loudly complaining.

The Prospect of Peace—The Prussian System of an Overwhelming Force and a Single Campaign.

In the examples of Prussia in her war of 1866 against Austria, and in her present war against France, modern warfare, in one respect at least, has returned to the system which prevailed among the nations of Western Asia nearly three thousand years ago—that is, the arming and marching to the field of the able-bodied men of the nation *en masse*, and the settlement of the dispute involved in a single campaign. Thus in Holy Writ, in the first book of the Jewish Chronicles, in a campaign of that nation against the Syrians, when King David was informed of their movements "he gathered all Israel, and passed over Jordan, and came upon them, and set the battle in array against them. So when David had put the battle in array against the Syrians, they fought with him. But the Syrians fled before Israel; and David slew of the Syrians seven thousand men which fought in chariots, and forty thousand footmen, and killed Shophach, the captain of the host. And when the servants of Hadadzer saw that they were put to the worse before Israel, they made peace with David, and became his servants."

As David, in that decisive campaign against the Syrians, "gathered all Israel, and passed over Jordan," so King William, in this campaign against France, has gathered all Germany and passed over the Rhine. Thus, with all our modern improvements, we find that modern warfare is returning to the system which prevailed some thirty centuries ago in Western Asia, when Europe, as far as known to the civilized world of that day, was known only as a wilderness of savages. But the modern revival of this ancient system of marching the able-bodied men of the nation *en masse* to battle does not belong to Prussia; for in our late stupendous civil war it was found that, with the overthrow of the rebel Confederate States, the loyal States of the Union had eleven hundred thousand armed men in the field. They were there because the national administration had at last adopted the wish of the loyal States to make the war short, sharp, overwhelming and decisive.

Prussia followed this example in her short and decisive campaign against Austria, and in this war against France she has only, with a larger area to draw upon, followed the same plan of operations. With half a million of men on the soil of France she has dwarfed the grandest campaigns of Napoleon the First and overthrown all the calculations of Napoleon the Third. He went into this war, no doubt, supposing that a French army of two or three hundred thousand men would be ample for all the requirements of a victorious march to Berlin. The uncle had overrun the Continent with an active force in his immediate command seldom exceeding a hundred thousand men, and why, with French soldiers armed with their superior modern weapons, could not the nephew do the same thing? Had he not seen, from their achievements in Algeria, in the Crimea, in Italy and in Mexico, that the soldiers of France were as invincible under the second as under the first empire. While we see, however, that in these estimates Napoleon was wide of the mark, we know that Prussia had expected this thing, that from the day of her treaty of peace with Austria she had been preparing for a war with France, and was ready, at a moment's warning, with an overwhelming force, to "carry the war into Africa."

So sure, meantime, was Napoleon of the perfection of his plans for the march to Berlin, that when MacMahon, with his splendid army column of fifty thousand men, moved out of Strasbourg, the Emperor awaited at Metz the expected news of the crossing of that column over the Rhine by pontoons at some favorable point between Strasbourg and Worth. But from the disastrous rout of that column at Worth the overwhelming German army doubled up the whole French line and changed at once its forward march from Berlin backward to Paris. From that day the whole French army has been pushed back until the original left and centre under Bazaine are shut up in the fortress of Metz, and the original right under MacMahon is pushed northward against the Belgian frontier, where the Emperor is prepared for even the worst extremity, with a convenient line of retreat to neutral territory.

The war, in our judgment, from the unexampled forces of the invading army, must be a short war. Five hundred thousand hostile soldiers are like a cloud of locusts in their march over even the most fruitful regions. The country may be a garden and a magazine of provisions before them; but it is a waste attended by famine and pestilence behind them. Destruction is the business of war, and the German armies in France leave behind them the traces of Sherman's march to the sea. How long can France sustain these ravages of her fairest departments? A hostile army of five hundred thousand men consumes or destroys more of the fruits of the earth than would suffice for an invasion of millions of a peaceful migration. The great Frederick is credited with the proverb that "an army is like a snake—it moves upon its belly." The enormous demands of this great German invading army have already amply verified this maxim in the enormous drain upon the country traversed by the Germans and in the drain upon their own depots of supplies.

In the event, then, of a decisive defeat from MacMahon, with his new army, the Prussian generals will have no alternative but a rapid retreat over the Rhine to secure subsistence; for the intervening country to the river is exhausted, and their army in reserve must also be fed. In the event of a decisive defeat to MacMahon there must be peace, because there will be no longer any hope of effective resistance to the invader. Holding Bazaine locked up in Metz, he will be able to scour the country in every direction for supplies while moving a quarter of a million of men upon Paris. In the immediate impending struggle between the Prussians and MacMahon, then, whether ending in a decisive French or German victory, the next result, we think, must be a movement for peace, which will end the war.

ARCHBISHOP McCLOSKEY was received yesterday with a most solemn ecclesiastical ceremony on the occasion of his return from Rome. The ceremony was an unusual one, and attracted an immense crowd of auditors to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where it took place.

Our War Despatches—Another Great Victory for the Prussians.

The decisive battle which the French have been hoping and preparing for has been fought. The Crown Prince met MacMahon's forces on Tuesday night at Beaumont and a fierce battle ensued, which lasted up to last evening. Both sides were reinforced by immense numbers during the fight, which was determined and bloody in the extreme. MacMahon made a desperate resistance, but was driven steadily from one position to another, until he found himself defeated beyond all hope of retrieval, and broke in full retreat, with his shattered army, for Sedan. The slaughter on both sides was immense, and the victory for the Prussians was complete. From all accounts the fight, as to numbers, fierceness and results, is the decisive battle that has settled the question of the war. The Prussians, with their marvellous endurance and steady resolution, will press the pursuit so closely that MacMahon must surrender. It is the history of Appomattox repeating itself. It is the disordered and hopeless flight of Lee's army re-enacted on French soil. The questions of Napoleon's escape or capture, of the future of France, of the establishment of a republic or of the restoration of the Bourbons are all on the very verge of settlement. The grand armies that went forth so vauntingly to shape the German Confederation in accordance with the Napoleonic idea of what the map of Europe should be are completely scattered, and Napoleon himself is probably fleeing through Belgium. We may, therefore, predict the immediate close of the short but bloody war that has enchaind the attention of Christendom for the last six weeks—a war that has, in point of grand strategy, rapid movement and decisive fighting, exceeded the most brilliant campaign of the First Napoleon.

The Quarantine Muddle.

The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in the case of the bark *Wavelet*, that our quarantine authorities may have the right to detain in quarantine vessels and goods arriving from infected ports, but not to seize and detain goods which have passed quarantine in another State, may be constitutionally and legally correct enough; but it places the health of New York at the will and beck of the quarantine authorities of the new and ambitious port of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Dr. Carnochan in his communication to Collector Murphy, which we publish in another column, places the matter in a clear light. This ambitious young port in New Jersey not being infected, vessels from Rio Janeiro or any other infected port can come into quarantine there and thence sail directly to the pier in New York, with no more disinfection or fumigation than the ambitious port of Perth Amboy, elated with its new honors and sanguine of eclipsing New York itself at an early day, may choose to enforce. The fact that vessels can evade our quarantine in this way is all that gives Perth Amboy any importance or its quarantine authorities any show of work. New York's difficulty is Perth Amboy's opportunity, and she is taking advantage of it with a zest that tells well for Jersey hopefulness and badly for Jersey equity. Herein lies the evil that will come of the Secretary's decision, if he does not reverse it on reading Dr. Carnochan's clear exposition. It will back up the ambitious Jersey port in her selfish war on the health of New York, and it will probably induce a few unscrupulous merchants of our own city to evade quarantine, even at the risk of their own and the city's health. Our quarantine laws may be onerous, but they are necessary; and some means should be employed at once to arrange all differences between the federal and the State authorities on the subject. The best way would be to abolish the port of Perth Amboy. There is no necessity for the place. If it were to disappear tomorrow there would not be a ripple of excitement over it, except in the place itself, where really there is nobody living but a few quarantine officials and a dozen or so of swamp owners, who depend upon this illicit quarantine business to make themselves millionaires. It must be borne in mind that ships do not load or unload there. They simply touch there in order to smuggle themselves into New York as from a domestic port. The business, therefore, will never make a metropolis of the port nor millionaires of these sanguine Jerseymen, and it would be a righteous thing to disburse the latter of their visionary ideas, and let them go at once to honest clam digging for a living. Let the port be abolished, and the great metropolis will be relieved of a very uncomfortable pest.

The Code of Honor the Code of Misery.

We have given particulars of a fatal duel that recently occurred on the Mississippi, on the borders of Tennessee. The principals were two young men of irreproachable private reputation and high personal character, belonging to Memphis, the victim, if we mistake not, being a relative of a late member of the United States Senate from an Eastern State. We also give to-day a brief account of another tragical affair between two gentlemen of Savannah, in which the curtain fell upon the corpse of one of the combatants.

It is strange that in this age of civilization the deliberate taking of human life according to the duelling code should be at all tolerated. In nearly every State in the Union, and, indeed, in all Christian communities, the practice is condemned as criminal, and laws are passed for the punishment of offenders. Then why is it that men well educated and of fine social position, who would hesitate to offend the law by taking a pin's worth of another's property, should step forward and, in defiance of its majesty and in the presence of respectable witnesses, wantonly take the life of a human being—perilling his own soul while sending that of another, unprepared, perhaps, upon its eternal flight?

The question may be answered in this way:—

That men of keen sensibilities, brave as lions upon the battle field, and exhibiting the traits of physical stamina in almost everything else, have not the nerve and moral courage to brave a distempered public opinion—an opinion, in nine times out of ten, fostered and encouraged by cowards, who are such both by nature and instinct, and who are constitutionally of that type of poltroons who would urge others on to their death, while they take precious care of their own worthless carcasses. When the time arrives for the community to point the finger of scorn to those who engage in this murderous personal warfare, instead of the same community making heroes of them, then we may possibly hear of some reform, and the code duello, or, more properly, the code of misery, be classed where it belongs—among the relics of a barbaric age.

The Strong Financial Position of the United States.

While the governments of the great European nations can hardly make both ends meet, even in time of peace, this country has an overflowing treasury, and is paying the national debt off at the rate of over a hundred millions of dollars a year. The stupendous sum raised and expended during the four years of our war was unparalleled in the history of the world, and all without a foreign loan or aid from foreign capitalists. There never was a war that cost as much within the same time; for not only were the forces raised enormous, but the pay and equipment of the men and the cost of everything used were much greater than they are in any other country. The cost of the Prussian and French armies in pay, clothing, provisions, arms and everything else for war purposes is less than a third, probably, of what the same number of men and amount of materials was here. Then look at the enormous bounties paid—from five hundred to a thousand dollars a man—an amount that would equip and support a French or German soldier for several years. Besides, the general extravagance and plunder of the Treasury were frightful, and would have bankrupted any other nation. No country in the world could raise such sums as we did. Yet five years after the war not only has all the vast floating debt been discharged, but we have paid off several hundred millions of the organized debt. At the present rate of liquidation we could extinguish the whole, which is a little more than two thousand millions, within fifteen years.

It is not surprising, therefore, that our credit remains good during the terrible conflict of arms that is convulsing Europe. At first, of course, United States securities felt the shock, as all others did, from that natural sympathy which the finances of one great civilized country have with those of other countries. But afterwards, when people and capitalists began to reason more clearly the resources of the United States and the superior value and security of our bonds, they clung to them as the best investment they could have. Hence there have been few of our bonds sent home from Europe. Nor is it likely there would be any serious depreciation if even the war should spread over Europe. Our superior and well paying securities would be held and be sought for by the people no matter what strain there might be upon the governments and capitalists for money. There is no reason, indeed, why our bonds should not gradually rise to their true value under any events that may occur in Europe. If we have been able to accomplish so much in raising money for a gigantic war and in rapidly paying off the debt in the past what can we not do in the near future when our population will be doubled and the wealth of the country quadrupled?

Our South American Correspondence.

We publish on another page of the HERALD to-day an interesting letter from our correspondent in Rio Janeiro. He describes the grand peace rejoicing which was gotten up in Rio on the 10th of July, and for which one hundred thousand dollars were expended to render it a magnificent spectacle; but the whole affair, instead of proving a great success, turned out a miserable failure. We think it is about time that the Brazilians ceased these glorifications over the victories of the allied armies in Paraguay. That unfortunate country to-day is steeped so low in humiliation, poverty and distress, that a magnanimous enemy ought to refrain from adding still further to the humiliating position in which that brave, indomitable, yet conquered people are placed. Besides, Brazil had better look to its own household more particularly than what the government has been doing of late. There are elements at work at the present time that may shake the empire to its very centre. The slavery question will prove an excellent weapon in the hands of the liberal party, and that they will use it we have abundant proofs. Free labor in Brazil, ere long, will supply the place of slave labor, and the public men and statesmen of the empire should consider the matter in a deeper sense than what they have been doing of late. Displays which mean nothing but glitter, and which add taxation to a people already heavily burdened, will not last long. Peoples think nowadays, changes take place rapidly, and thrones are much more easily upset than they were a century ago. The Brazilian government has much food for reflection. Will it reflect?

Trouble in Mormondom.

In Salt Lake City recently, on the pretext that Paul Elgebrecht, a Gentile liquor dealer, had appealed from the decision of the Police Court imposing fines to the District Court, a squad of Mormon city police, armed with authority by the city, gutted his store and destroyed his entire stock, valued at twenty thousand dollars. The United States Marshal, Pollock, immediately arrested the City Marshal, Chief of Police and all the deputies engaged in the destruction of the property, and it is now stated that there is great excitement among the Mormons and serious disturbances are apprehended. There may be a disastrous riot precipitated at any moment by such hot-headed action on the part of the Mormons. They are not in good odor at their very best with the rest of the United States. We advise them to be more moderate. Brought directly in contact, as they have just been, with such great civilizers as the railroads and telegraphs and free pulp discussion, and suffering inwardly from deadly schisms and outwardly from the Cullom bill, they should be especially on their good behavior. Their case is bad

enough without attempting to make it worse. At the rate they are going now they will precipitate a conflict which the Cullom bill in its most oppressive clauses did not anticipate, and one, too, which the United States itself will be powerless to quell, for it may result in a series of murderous feuds and vendettas, wherein neighbors and relatives are arrayed against one another.

The Next Congressional Elections—Expected Disasters to the Republican Party.

Calculations have been made, apparently resting on pretty sound argument, that the next fall elections all over the country will be disastrous to the republicans, and that in the popular branch of the Forty-second Congress the democrats will be once more in the majority. We do not place very much confidence in these political predictions, but at the same time we recognize the fact that a very general feeling of dissatisfaction with the doings of Congress pervades the popular mind, and that the manifestation of that feeling at the polls may have a very considerable effect on the elections and on the consequent composition of the next House of Representatives. Whether the new element of German adhesion to the republican party, growing out of its announced sympathy with the Prussian armies in the European war, may or may not prove a counterpoise to the defection in its own ranks is a question which has to be taken into consideration in calculating the chances. The German voters in this country had hitherto sided very generally with the republican party, except, perhaps, in New York and some other places where an attempt to interfere with their Sunday enjoyment of lager and pretzels drove them to the democracy. But as they are a unit on the question of Fatherland the party which gains their good will on that point will have their almost unanimous suffrage at the polls. This element may therefore be very efficacious in warding off or lightening the blow which threatens to fall upon the republican party in the coming elections.

But why is it that that party has lost its strength among the masses of the country and has begun to exhibit symptoms of decay? It is not on account of any dissatisfaction with the administration of President Grant. On the contrary, that has, by its honest collection of the taxes, its economy and its reduction of the public debt, commended itself to favor at home and abroad. But it is on account of great and pervading dissatisfaction with the doings of Congress. That body might make public confession of its manifold sins and transgressions by adopting the language of the Episcopal liturgy, and crying out, "We have done those things that we ought not to have done, and we have not done those things that we ought to have done, and there is no health in us." In the former category would be included the numerous railroad land grants by which the public domain has been plundered for the benefit of scheming corporators. And yet but little was accomplished in that respect in proportion to what was contemplated. The Senate, far more reckless than the House in all matters pertaining to the Treasury, initiated and passed at last session more than thirty land grant bills on which no action was taken by the House. These bills will be on the Speaker's table when the next session opens, and it is to be hoped that the House will be very cautious as to the disposition to be made of them. The wisest thing would be to reject the whole batch.

In political, financial and fiscal measures of legislation the action of Congress at its last session was a complete nullity. On the very eve of adjournment a patchwork measure for the admission of Georgia to representation was concocted and passed, but contrived so cunningly or so clumsily that the leading members of the Reconstruction Committee, from which it was reported, have been since giving diametrically opposite opinions as to its true intent and meaning. As to the other reconstructed States every one knows that their pretended representation in Congress is the merest sham and delusion—a libel upon representative institutions. In those States, at least, the democracy may look for a large accession of strength in the next House, and to the shameful disregard of all principles of fair play in the political management of those States may be ascribed much of the unpopularity into which the republican party has fallen all over the country.

The time spent at the last session in discussing and attempting to mature measures connected with currency and finance was most unprofitably wasted, and although a funding bill was eventually passed and became a law it has since remained, and is likely to continue, a dead letter on the statute book, not having the remotest chance of ever coming into practical operation. And as to the Tariff and Tax bills the changes in the law that were made at the last session only go to relieve the people in one direction and to oppress them in another, the difference being that the taxes from which they are relieved have gone to enrich the Treasury, while those additional ones to which they are subjected will go to fill the pockets of a small body of monopolists.

But in no respect was Congress more derelict in duty at its last session than in its course with reference to the navy and to the mercantile marine. To its want of ability rightly to appreciate the situation is due the humiliating fact that, while Europe is in the throes of a mighty struggle in which our interests may at any moment become involved, we have neither a war navy to guard our national rights and honor nor a mercantile marine to reap the rich rewards of commerce and to restore our flag to its former pre-eminence on the seas.

These are some of the considerations which are operating on the public mind to the disadvantage of the republican party. Their influence is undoubtedly very great, and may go far towards verifying the predictions in favor of the democracy at the next elections. In many Congressional districts they may operate in causing the defeat of the republican candidates. President Grant, we are happy to say, does not share and does not deserve to share in the odium into which, for the reasons assigned, the republican party has fallen. On the contrary, he is entitled to great praise for the successful manner in which he has conducted his administration, and for the efforts which he made to induce Congress to perform its duty, particularly in regard to the restoration of American commerce. The blame of failure lies not at his door, but at that of Congress.

Our European Despatches by Mail—War, Diplomacy and Political Demoralization.

Our special correspondence from Europe, published elsewhere to-day, continues our mail history of the war to the 20th of August. Our writers call attention also to the already evident consequences of the sad conflict, to the number and condition of the wounded, the municipal demoralization, the diplomatic distrust and the royal cabinet arrangements which were had and produced by it. From the field we have a report of the situation before Strasbourg as it then existed, with the Prussian sieging army operating on the north of the stronghold. Within Metz there was want, suffering, heroism, but yet a very considerable amount of French patriotism notwithstanding. The Prussian commander had made a demand for its surrender; but it was then, as it is now, refused. Quite a number of popular assertions relative to the want of discipline and order and honesty in the French camp, which have been circulated from one source or other, are refuted by one of our writers. As many as thirty thousand wounded Germans had reached the hospitals of Prussia from the battle fields. The men are said to have suffered most severe privations, notwithstanding the great care and foresight of the medical and commissariat departments in Berlin. The general health of the German army was excellent. As to the every day *morale* of the Prussian forces, it remained very good, the only trouble in the way of a non-observance of discipline being experienced in the Polish contingent hailing from Silesia. Paris was excited and alarmed. The gay hours of the French metropolis had passed away. Its municipal brilliancy was tarnished, its domestic joy clouded. The Prussians were sweeping to the fortifications. The condition which existed inside the walls is portrayed in a very animated style by our special writer. The city was still Paris, but not likely to be "living" Paris more. As many as nineteen Germans had been executed as Prussian spies in the French metropolis. The men of Frankfurt were fierce in their determination against Napoleon, against France and against her Turcos, Zouaves and system of finance. Austria had her avengement of Napoleon for Königgrätz. The Empress Eugénie had applied by letter to the Cabinet in Vienna for army aid to France. She appealed in touching terms. Premier Von Beust replied, "It is too late for military, and too early for diplomatic intervention." In such terms did he neutralize Napoleon's words in 1866 when Austria made application to Paris after Königgrätz, and was answered thus:—"What do you wish that I should do for Austria?" The great balance is now adjusted. Ireland still sympathized with France. From the North of that island we have a report of the outrage which was recently committed on one of our New York judges by a party of Orangemen. Political demoralization extending, intensifying and becoming still more distracting. The "horrid war" and its most dreaded consequences.

THE NEW GOLD BANKS.—The decision of the Treasury Department that the notes of the new gold banks will not be receivable in payment of customs has dampened the ardor of some of the national bank monopolists who were not content with their present privileges. The new banks will do a great deal of kidnapping, and hence the government is right in refusing to accept their notes for gold payments to the United States.

Official Intelligence.

The New York Democratic State Convention to meet at Rochester, September 21.
The Democratic State Central Convention met at Albany yesterday, and appointed the 21st of September as the time for holding the democratic convention at Rochester. The Albany *Argus* says that Hoffman, Beach and Nichols, and nearly all the present incumbents will be re-nominated at the convention.
The Dutchess county First Assembly district delegates to the Republican State Convention are A. W. Palmer, Lewis Thompson, Thomas Hammond, Jr., and James A. Severals. The delegates from the Second district are, William H. Johnson, F. J. Ackerman, H. G. Eastman and Aaron Jarvis.
The Richmond County Republican Convention organized at Clifton, Staten Island, yesterday, by making C. C. Norrell chairman and Messrs. White and F. G. Jones, secretaries. The convention elected George William Lewis and E. H. Seaman delegates to the Saratoga Convention, and Major C. G. Smith and Gilbert C. Dean alternates.

The Campaign in Michigan—Congressional Nominations—Democratic Platform.

DETROIT, August 31, 1870.
The Sixth Congressional District Democratic Convention to-day nominated J. F. Briggs on the thirty-eighth ballot. The republicans renominated Hon. Thomas W. Ferry in the Fourth district to-day. The Democratic State Convention was held to-day. Early every candidate for delegates was represented. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
First.—That we recognize the right of the people to decide all questions relating to the distribution and exercise of their political power, and we render to their decision, when constitutionally and legally expressed, a cheerful and unhesitating assent.
Second.—That we denounce the dominant political party for its corrupt use of the power and money of the people; for its unnecessary multiplication of offices; for its constant and deliberate attempts to prostitute the public trust to subserve private ends; for the utter failure to administer the government in accordance with the spirit of our institutions.
Third.—That the destruction of our commerce, prostration of our agriculture and increasing stringency of financial affairs have become a national calamity, and that the tariff for revenue only is all that is warranted by justice or the federal constitution.
Fourth.—That the public domain is a great public trust, which should be administered in the interest of the people, and public policy as well as common interest requires that the trust should be held for the purpose of settlement and cultivation, and not sold to the landless and homeless soldiers and sailors of the United States and those made widows and orphans by the wars of the Union should be preferred to speculators and monopolists.
Fifth.—That to maintain the honor and good faith of the nation it is necessary that the public debt should be steadily decreased in accordance with its terms.
Sixth.—That the present system of so-called national banks is a monopoly whereby favored States and persons are unduly benefited; but the system is to be continued, we demand, in behalf of Michigan and the West, that it should be modified so as to make its privileges free to all.
Seventh.—That specie or its equivalent is the only sound currency; but we should return to specie payments no sooner than it can be done consistently with the laws of trade and the interests of the great debtor class.
Eighth.—That the best financial policy for the times is based upon the principle of the appropriation of the public money for the proper purposes and a rigid frugality in its expenditure.
Ninth.—That interest on all deposits of State funds to the State and should be put into the State Treasury to be used with other State moneys for the payment of appropriations and the reduction of the State debt.
Tenth.—That the taxation of the citizens without their consent for private purposes is a violation of the fundamental principles of justice.
The following were nominated:
For Governor—C. C. Constock, of Kalamazoo.
Lieutenant Governor—A. T. Wendell, of Mackinac.
Secretary of State—Isaac M. Crane, of Eastland.
State Treasurer—John C. Loring, of Monroe.
Auditor—General Charles W. Butler, of Lansing.
Attorney General—General John Atkinson, of Port Huron.
Commissioner of the Land Office—John G. Hubbard, of East Saginaw.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dwight D. Bennett, of Detroit.
Members of the State Board of Education—M. A. Bennett, of Jackson.